Gov. Johnston

49

Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 106 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, April 15, 1794. [Whole No. 565.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Crukſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few caſks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſize, and a few pair of remarkable *Looking* Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Liſbon Wine of a
ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,
Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. d1w w&s1m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.
Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 taw6w

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Loſt laſt Night,
Between Second and Seventh ſtreets, a
Red Morrocco Pocket Book,
Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleſton, March ——, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no uſe to any one but the owner, whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it at Iſrael Iſrael's Inn, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.
April 9. *4t

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

The Public are cautioned to
beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i.*

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty,* in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty,* to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Philadelphia.

From Correſpondents.

France is now regenerating her marine—it is expected that in one year from this, the French navy will conſiſt of upwards of 100 ſail of the line. Should this country enter in to the war, we may expect the moſt powerful ſuccours from our ally. At leaſt a fleet of 30 ſail of the line, and 10,000 veteran troops. Such a force will be abſolutely neceſſary to effectuate the reduction of Canada—a meaſure which every dictate of policy will urge as eligible. This plan will keep the United States at a proper remove from the vortex of European politics!

There is plenary evidence daily laid before the public, to ſhew that all the vexations, ſpoliations, and depredations of the Britiſh cruiſers on the commerce of this Country, are the moſt pleaſing, grateful and conſoling circumſtances to a certain ſet of politicians, that could poſſibly have occurred at this juncture. Under the guiſe of meaſures to aſſert and ſupport the rights, dignity and independence of the United States, the moſt deadly ſtrokes are aimed at the exiſtence of the Conſtitution—the credit—the union, and the internal peace of the Country. Meaſures of real energy in conjunction with thoſe which common ſenſe, and common prudence would dictate, and which the ſober reflections of every real Republican muſt approve, meet the moſt pointed and inveterate oppoſition. The true meaning of this conduct is—that except internal convulſions ſhould ſucceed the years of peace and proſperity which we have enjoyed under the auſpices of the general government, another opportunity for ſpeculation will be foreclоſed—and the people will continue to think, that thoſe who have been perpetually telling them that they are governed by rogues and villains, are lyars.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

Subſtance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles on Mr. Dayton's reſolution for the ſequeſtration of all debts due to the Britiſh ſubjects.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Giles ſaid, he knew nothing of the change of the miniſtry—the principle was unknown here. The people here were their own governors. It was immaterial to them, who the miniſter was. Even in the country where the people were leſs fortunate; where miniſters govern: a change of miniſters never produced any ſolid advantage to the nation—It was merely an expedient of the moment to ſmother a popular clamor. But even proceeding upon the gentleman's hypotheſis, which Mr. G. thought wholly inadmiſſible, whether a paſſive ſubmiſſion by foreigners to the avaricious regulations of a miniſter, be the moſt likely mean to render him unpopular at home?—On the other hand, whether it was not the moſt effectual mean of preſerving his popularity and of keeping him in office? He preſumed the people at home, would never complain of injuries abroad, if thoſe who ſuſtained them refuſed to complain. It is but by reſiſtance and throwing the burthen upon the people of England that they can be brought to complain.

But in caſes of ſuch extremities as the preſent all appeals to the people of England are futile and degrading. *Our only reſource ſhould be in our own exertions.* They would be abundantly ſufficient if we could be brought to believe it.

Mr. G. remarked, that the people of Ireland had lately afforded an inſtructive leſſon upon this point. They had arms in their hands for the purpoſe of aſſerting their rights; under the idea of acquieſcence and ſubmiſſion, they had ſurrendered them to the government; perhaps under the expectation of a change of miniſtry. Did this act of ſubmiſſion ren-

50

der them more reſpectable in the eyes of the people of England? did it encourage the hopes of thoſe who wiſhed the eſtabliſhment of government upon the principle of equal rights? did it render the people of Ireland more reſpectable in the eyes of the people of the United States? To theſe queſtions it was unneceſſary to give an anſwer. The people of Ireland reaped the uſual fruits of ſubmiſſion—inſult and impoſitions.

There was another conſideration ſtrongly in favor of the policy of the propoſed meaſure: Applications have been already made from different parts of the United States by the immediate ſufferers from the Britiſh depredations, for an indemnification of their loſſes. Theſe applications will probably be increaſed, repeated, and continued; the agricultural and other intereſts of the United States will probably never conſent to equalize this burthen. The claim of the ſufferers upon the government, will gain additional weight, unleſs this fund ſhould be offered to them for their indemnification. This is the obvious, the natural, and the rightful fund for their indemnification, and he thought it was at leaſt the *duty* of the government to hold it as a pledge for their ſecurity.—If this meaſure ſhould not now be adopted, the refuſal will lay a foundation for further parties in the United States; which may ultimately have a ſerious effect upon the government.

An objection of a very delicate and influential nature, has been made to the propoſed meaſure, which required ſome conſideration. That it would affect the character and credit of the government. He had viewed this objection with the moſt deliberate attention, and felt the whole force of its impoſing delicacy; but was at length perfectly ſatisfied that it was unfounded. This objection relates rather to the *right*, than the *policy* of the United States to adopt the meaſure. If the United States poſſeſs the right of reprisal upon an honeſt and ſound interpretation of the laws of nations; if the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States be ſufficient to juſtify the exerciſe of the right—he beleived the policy of exerciſing the right could never tarniſh the American character nor leſſen the credit of American citizens hereafter. The world of nations as well as individuals will eaſily ſee, that it was a meaſure of compulſion not of choice; that although the United States believed, they regretted the neceſſity; that they were not the authors of the original wrongs; that they had borne them with the greateſt patience; that they had uſed their endeavors to prevent the commiſſion of them; and that when theſe wrongs were committed and repeated, the United Stares poſſeſſed no other means of redreſs.

Under theſe circumſtances, from the exerciſe of a ſubſtantial right, he did not believe there could flow any conſequential wrong.

The motive would be looked at, and it would furniſh a compleate exoneration from blame, whilſt the original aggreſſors would become juſtly reſponſible for all the conſequences.

Mr. G. ſaid he could not ſit down without making ſome remarks upon the fruits of the conduct heretofore obſerved by the U. S. The moſt pacific ſyſtem has heretofore marked the character of the government—all America looked upon the late proclamation of neutrality, as a competent guarantee for peace. He had no doubt but that it was dictated by the pureſt regard for peace. But what have been the fruits of it? He did not mean to condemn the conduct of the executive. Perhaps it was ſuggeſted by the then exiſting ſtate of things. He only intended to ſhow that it had not met with the return it merited, and which was reaſonably expected from it.

It has not produced peace.—A regard for peace has been conſtrued into *a fear of war*. A reſiſtance of the feelings of the people for the cauſe of France, has been a palatable food for Britiſh arrogance and preſumption. Submiſſion to agreſſion has invited new aggreſſions; appeals for juſtice have been deemed teſtimonies of debility; till at length the U. S. after having been ſtripped of their citizens and property are upon the eve of a war, becauſe they have not exerted their rights at an earlier period. If this conduct ſhould have been heretofore wiſe and pacific, experience has taught us that it is no longer ſo; nothing can be expected from the juſtice, the honor, or the moderation of a court, which has proved itſelf equally a ſtranger to them all—but before ſuch a tribunal acquieſcence will beget injuries, injuries will beget inſults, and inſults will beget contempt, degradation and war.

☞ *In the two preceeding Gazettes, the publications of theſe remarks have been inadvertently headed as obſervations on the naval armament bill.*

Thurſday, April 10.

Mr. Clark's propoſition for ſtopping the commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain under conſideration of the Committee of the whole—Mr. Sherburne in the chair.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he was ſorry to riſe unprepared as he was—as he had yeſterday occupied as great a portion of the time of the committee as perhaps he was entitled to. He had hoped ſome other gentleman would have riſen who having better arranged his ideas than myſelf, had a preferable claim to the attention of the committee; unprepared as he was, he could not permit a queſtion ſo important as that under conſideration to paſs without entering againſt it his ſolemn proteſt—a queſtion involving the deareſt intereſts of our country, and threatening to exchange the unexampled proſperity it had for ſome years enjoyed, for all the horrors of war.

He ſaid he the more regretted the part he was obliged to take on this occaſion becauſe he feared he ſhould in his vote divide from many gentlemen whom he much reſpected; but as his opinion had been formed on mature deliberation, neither his honor, his conſcience or the duty he owed to his country would permit him to be ſilent. If the evils he foreſaw ſhould reſult from the meaſure under conſideration, he wiſhed it might be known that no part of them could with juſtice be imputed to him as their author. If therefore, he ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to ſtand ſingle, and alone, he would not fail to oppoſe as far as he could, the meaſure before the committee.

That injuries unprovoked and inexcuſable had been inflicted by Great Britain on this country, was acknowledged by all. No man felt ſtronger indignation than himſelf at the inſults which had been offered to our country—and the wrongs which had been done to our citizens—no man was leſs diſpoſed tamely to bear the haughty and unprovoked aggreſſions of any foreign nation—no man would go further to procure redreſs for our wounded honor- and indemnification for our injured citizens—If after ſeeking reparation in the way dictated by prudence and and humanity, happily preſcribed by the modern uſages of civilized nations, and commanded hy the principle of religion. If fair negociation ſhould be tried, and juſtice not obtained, he would then ſeek redreſs by the means which God and nature had given us.

He remembered well the miſeries and vices of war—a war in which he had taken a part. It was a war of honor and intereſt; he well remembered its cirumſtances and effects. He had lived to ſee the waſtes of that war repaired—to ſee a ſtate of order and ſecurity—to ſee his country progreſſing in all the means of happineſs—No man who loved his country and rejoiced in its proſperity, would conſent but from inevitable neceſſity to ſee it again plunged in the horrors of war.

Although all combined in opinion that our injuries were great—that they muſt be redreſſed, yet no one had ſuggeſted that war ſhould precede negociation; reſpecting this there was happily but one opinion; on every ſide of the houſe it was acknowledged a duty indiſpenſible in our preſent ſituation to ſtate our complaints of injuries to the authors of them, and to demand redreſs. We were only divided as to the manner of our application, and the circumſtnnces under which our demand ſhould be made.

He had already on another occaſion taken the liberty to declare his opinion of the line of conduct which was dictated by our preſent ſituation; that we ſhould manifeſt that we were averſe from war; but ſhould it become inevitable, we would encounter it with that undaunted ſpirit which became freemen, inſulted in their honor and injured in their rights. He had the moſt perfect confidence in the bravery of our citizens. At the ſame time that he knew they would never ſurrender their rights, he was ſenſible that they would avoid if poſſible an unneceſſary and wanton effuſion of blood.

Gentlemen had diſclaimed an intention to adopt any any meaſures tending to war; they had ſaid this meaſure had no tendency to ſuch an event. This aſſertion he could not believe, becauſe this meaſure contained a threat of inconvenience; and every threat of inconvenience, was a cauſe of irritation, and every irritation between nations who had already differences to decide undoubtedly tended to widen the breach and of courſe to produce war.

If gentlemen were ſincere in their declaratious, that all differences between America and Great Britain ſhould be terminated by peaceable negociation and he would not call their ſincerity in queſtion. If Great Britain was proud, haughty and inſolent as ſhe had been repeatedly denominated, was it probable, he aſked, that ſhe would be more inclined to do us juſtice, by inliſting her pride and inſolence againſt us?

Mr. S. ſaid that the late violences by which the property of our citizens had been plundered, was the immediate and avowed cauſe of the preſent meaſure. That as yet no repreſentation of theſe injuries—no demand for compenſation had b en made—That ſuch repreſentation and demand ſhould precede hoſtility was conceded by all. It only, then, remained to be conſidered in what terms and manner ſuch claim ſhould be exhibited? In terms, he ſaid, doubtleſs firm and decided, but if it was intended to produce the deſired effect of peace, and to prevent hoſtility the language ſhould be decent and conciliatory. He called on gentlemen to ſhew an inſtance in modern times, where a nation complaining of injuries but deſirous of peace, had accompanied their demands of juſtice with threats of inconvenience? The oppoſite practice was univerſally eſtabliſhed and on the known principles of human nature. He appealed to the feelings of every honorable man in the committee, whether demands for juſtice and reparation for injuries were enforced by threats? Whether repugnance to a compliance with ſuch demands was not created by ſuch means? If every man felt the operation of this principle, how much more powerful would it be on the minds of the Governors of a nation, ſtiled proud and inſolent?

He ſaid he would charge no man with an intention to involve this country in all the horrors, and deſolating ſcenes of war. He could not however help declaring, that war or amicable negociation evidently muſt decide the controverſies between America and Great Britain, and that was his mind determined on the former, he ſhould recommend thoſe meaſures which gentlemen had brought forward to the conſideration of the houſe, as the moſt operative means of rendering the event certain, and of baniſhing every proſpect of accommodation. To ſeize on Britiſh property, to confiſcate or ſequeſter Britiſh debts, to annihilate as far as in our power her commerce; to ſtarve her manufactures, and to humble her pride—theſe were infallible means of defeating negotiation, and of uniting as one man, that nation againſt us in all the views of her adminiſtration.

It had been ſaid, that a principal benefit to be expected from the inſtitution of republican government was, that cool and temperate reflection would direct the conduct of nations. How far our conduct on this occaſion had verified ſuch an expectation, he wiſhed gentlemen to reflect. He had himſelf fondly hoped in the government of this country, to have ſeen theſe principles exemplified, and all intemperance of expreſſion, and all the heat of paſſion baniſhed. It had been ſaid, that a ſtateſman ſhould be all intellect; never ſurely was a time or country which more required, than the preſent time and this country, the exerciſe of cool temper, to the excluſion of paſſion, to conduct with ſafety the political machine thro' ſurrounding dangers.

He well remembered a former non-importation agreement, he remembered too its effects—they were ſuch as might have been expected—they were ſuch as to convince every cool and conſiderate man that the meaſure itſelf was impolitic and unwiſe. It immediately raiſed the price of all articles of importation to an exorbitant and extravagant height. Hence it was immediately beneficial to importers and ſhopkeepers, and hence it may be eaſy to underſtand why this meaſure was ſaid to be ſo popular in Philadelphia and other great towns. But as the repreſentatives of the whole people of America, the Legiſlature ought to reflect that in proportion as this meaſure would operate benefit to the dealers in imported commodities, it would become burdenſome and oppreſſive to thoſe who are beſt entitled to our regard, the ſubſtantial yeomanry of the country, on whom we muſt principally depend for ſupport in the arduous conflict which we had too much reaſon to apprehend. If we muſt eventually ſupport our claims by arms the more property we could import before the commencement of war, the more beneficial would it be. In that caſe the moſt wiſe and prudent policy would be that, which would give the greateſt extent to our credit; and on the contrary, the moſt unwiſe and wretched, that which would tend to deprive our people of the ordinary means of ſupplies.

If this ſyſtem ſhould prevail were we to receive Britiſh productions through other countries? This would be injuring ourſelves without affecting Great Britain. Was there any other country which could give us the ſame ſupplies we wanted? There certainly was none. Where we to depend on ourſelves alone, the inconvenience would be great, if not intolerable. What he further aſked, would become of our produce in the event contemplated? Without entering into a minute detail, he ſaid, he would venture to pronounce that a great part of it would periſh on our hands.

It was he ſaid, doubtful how far at any time the propoſed ſyſtem might go to diſtreſs Great Britain; but at this time it would afford facility to her in recruiting her fleets and armies; were manufacturers and laborers thrown out of employment, and thereby deprived of bread, they would be alike ſtimulated by want and deſpair, to fight the battles of their country againſt thoſe who had reduced them to neceſſity.

In ſhort, he ſaw nothing which ſhould ſtimulate the legiſlature to adopt this meaſure, but paſſion without, and reſentment within the walls. He ſaw nothing in the ſyſtem itſelf, as it reſpected Great Britain, but vain, and ineffectual irritation, nothing in relation to our own country, but defeat, wretchedneſs and want.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 17.

Accounts from every quarter confirm the reports of a French ſquadron having been for ſome time in the Channel, inſulting the Britiſh flag, and laying her merchantmen under contribution.

DUBLIN, January 22.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, January 14.

"This day the Pilotte cutter, Lieutenant Gunter, with the armed tenders the Brothers and Britania, arrived here from Ram-Head; they had convoyed ſo far a fleet of merchantmen from Scilly bound to London; the armed veſſels being ordered to this port, the merchant ſhips, contrary to the advice of the naval officers, continued their courſe unprotected, and were taken three hours after their ſeparation, by ſix French frigates.

"The French ſquadron was chaſed off Startpoint by two line of battle ſhips, but eſcaped; during the chaſe they were met by the Hind frigate, who defended herſelf till two men of war, belonging to lord Howe's fleet, hove in ſight; on the appearance of which, the French crowded all their ſail for Cherbourg with their prizes, which conſiſted of fifteen proviſion ſhips, from Waterford, a Weſt-Indiaman, and a South Sea veſſel."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, January 15.

This morning ſir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with diſpatches from Vice-Admiral lord Hood and Major-General David Dundas, of which the following is a copy.

Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 20.

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbor to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably neceſſary that the retreat ſhould not be deferred beyond that night, as the enemy commanded the town and ſhips by their ſhot and ſhells. I therefore, agreeable to the Governor's plan, directed the boats of the fleet to aſſemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort la Malgue, and am happy to ſay the whole of the troops were brought off to the number of near 8000, without the loſs of a man; and in the execution of this ſervice I have infinite pleaſure in acknowledging my very great obligations to capt. Elphinſtone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who ſaw the laſt man off; and it is a very comfortable ſatisfaction to me that ſeveral thouſands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were ſheltered in his majeſty's ſhips.

I propoſe ſending the Vice-Admiral Hotham and Coſby, with ſome other ſhips, to Leghorn, or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and proviſions, which ran very ſhort, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the reſt to block up the ports of Toulon and Marſeilles. Circumſtances which had taken place made the retreat abſolutely neceſſary to be effected as ſoon as poſſible, and prevented the execution of a ſettled arrangement for deſtroying the French ſhips and arſenal I ordered the Vulcan fire ſhip to be prim

ed, and sir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fornight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put capt. Hare under his orders, with the lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, and lieut. R. W. Miller, of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the arsenal, with the mast house, great store house, hemp house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed, and before day-light all his majesty's ships, with those of Spain, and the two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robust, which was to receive capt. Elphinston, and she followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders Rear-Admiral Trogoff, in the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant and Pompee, of the line, the Pearl, Arethusa and Tobaze frigates, and several large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species and another, and am now at short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the Bason, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the Bason and Arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but instead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was entrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun boats, which I ordered to attend sir Sydney Smith, were shook to pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the Heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further particulars to general Dundas respecting the evacuation of Toulon, and, to sir Sydney Smith as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to captain Hare, of the Fireship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honor to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks but between the Seamen and Soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return of officers and seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the honor, &c.

HOOD.

P. S. The list of the ships at Toulon that were burnt, and those remaining has been received since writing my letter.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15.

A letter is published in the *Courier Francais* of this morning, said to be a literal copy of one received from New-York, dated 26th March—and among other things, contains the following articles of information, viz, That two ships of the Line and three frigates arrived at Port-au-Prince from France, the 6th March, having on board Messrs. De Letombe, Painiere, Le Roy and Pagese, who are sent out to replace Sonthonax & Polverel, that M. Le Roy and Pagese with a strong escort are gone to Cayes to arrest Polverel. After securing Port-au-Prince, M. Le Tombe sailed with the fleet for Jeremie, where he arrived the 12th March; and surprized and took two English frigates, and three privateers, which were in the port; the English garrison were made prisoners of war, and nearly all the inhabitants are taken and embarked on board the fleet, to be sent to France, to render an account of their conduct. The same thing happened at Jeremie as at Toulon, one part of the people as soon as they saw the fleet, turned their arms against the other, and were the cause of a feeble resistance.

A motion was this day made in the House of Representatives to strike out the several specifications contained in the Resolution passed yesterday in committee of the whole for stopping the commercial intercourse with Great Britain.

This motion, after some debate, was withdrawn—and was succeeded by another for the previous question—whether the main question shall be now put—further debate ensued—the motion for the previous question was at length put and lost, 53 to 44—and the House adjourned without deciding on the resolution, as reported by the committee of the whole.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wilmington, to a respectable merchant of this city, April 14, 1794.

"Captain Angus arrived here this morning from Guadaloupe, but last from Antigua, where he was carried into by a privateer, but liberated in consequence of the last instructions.

"Captain Angus brought me a letter from Capt. Willis, of 23d March, by which I find they had released his vessel two days before, he had sold his flour at 7 3-4 dollars, one half rum, and the other half cash, but did not expect to obtain permission to sell the salt provisions at Antigua—but would probably go to St. Bartholomews, or St Martins, to dispose of his pork and beef, and lay out his money in sugar."

Extract of another letter dated Brandywine, 4th month, 14, 1784.

"We have the pleasure to advise you, that Capt. Angus has just arrived from Guadaloupe, he was carried into Antigua, and released under the late instructions from Great Britain—several vessels, all that were not condemned at Antigua were released, amongst them was a schooner belonging to our neighbor, I. B. he has letters from his Captain, confirming the above account."

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring houses from loss by fire, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Directors.

Gunning Bedford, George Roberts, Richard Wells, Joseph Paschall, Thomas Morris, John Moreton, Mordecai Lewis, Pattison Hartshorne, Samuel Coates, John Perot, Samuel M. Fox, David Evans.

Treasurer.

Samuel Sansom.

We, the subscribers, declare, that we left the Island of Dominica on Sunday the 23d March. That at the time of our departure, there were thirty-five American vessels condemned, all which condemnations took place previous to the arrival of the second order from Great Britain.—That when the said second order did arrive, the Judge required of all owners and agents of ships of war and privateers to give bonds for amount of the sales of those vessels and cargoes that had been condemned, that the agents of the men of war did give surety agreeably to act of parliament, but the agents and owners of private vessels refused to comply, alleging that they acted under authority of government, and if they had given wrong instructions, of course government must abide by the consequences.

On the arrival of the second instructions, the court had met from day to day without doing business, but it was the prevailing opinion of all classes of people there, that all those vessels taken under the former instructions would be condemned.—

And that after the investiture of Martinique by Admiral Jervis, and no more American vessels coming from Martinique, all the small privateers, such as had formerly been drogers, and unfit to cruize at a distance, and such other vessels as were wanting to load home to Europe, were called in; it is to be understood, that no orders were issued from the admiralty, or from any other authority, for dismantling the private ships or vessels of war.

WM. HAWKES.
JOSEPH POOLE.

Phil. April 14th, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Capt. BARNEY, to a Gentleman in Congress.

"Kingston, March 4th, 1794.

"Sir,

"I wrote you on the 21st, informing you that the British seemed determined to ruin the Americans, &c. Since which time a number of Americans have been sent in, some of them directly from America, loaded with lumber, who have now a lawsuit to go through, the expences of which will require the whole car go of each to pay. Many of them are obliged to abandon their vessels, having neither money nor friends. Your brig John is libelled as *French property*, but that is merely a form, to cover some other reason. Mr. —— is going to make a claim, but was I in the same situation, I would abandon all, and come home, being well convinced all will be condemned.—

"Yesterday I was to have been tried, but the court have adjourned till the 10th inst. They tantalize me with "We have "caught you at last, and we will take "good care you shall take no more ves-"sels; we wish the others may fall into "our hands," &c. Now, Sir, I wish to relate to you a piece of the greatest impudence and insult I ever heard of: Yesterday the American ship Massachusetts, Capt. White, arrived; she was taken on her passage from Bourdeaux to New-York, by the letter of marque ship James, Capt. Wilkes. On her coming into port, Capt. Wilkes ordered the British ensign to be *hoisted over the American ensign*, in which situation it remained all day. This insult to the nation ought not to be suffered.—Satisfaction, by the punishment of that Captain, is the least that can be demanded, and was it on our side such an affront had been given, the nation would have had more ample satisfaction.

"I hope, sir, tho' that you and Mr.—— do not agree, on the British trade &c. I shall see you among the first to support the credit of our flag, when insulted in such a manner. If you were to be only four hours here, you would see more into the designs of the British than all the information that can be sent to you by letter; rest assured of this serious fact, the more you humble the more you may; they are determined, and you have nothing more to do, than instantly prepare to meet them: Now is your time; stop your provisions and lumber, and they will soon render you justice, but let me beg of you to embargo the American vessels, in order to keep your seamen, or the British will have them all." I am &c.

Joshua Barney.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

Please to give the following a place in your paper, and oblige

A Friend.

I OBSERVED in Mr. Bache's paper, a long string of Resolutions published by the Democratic Society. A Society which I had for some time contemplated to join, supposing that good might result therefrom, but upon observing that the tendency and design of those resolutions is evidently to inflame the minds of many of the citizens of the United States, and viewing them as held up as a Rod to awe the government of my country, and that Congress may be driven thereby into a premature war with several of the powers of Europe; I am brought to a pause at this moment, and shall omit joining the society, and shall continue to stand aloof until I am convinced that they do not mean to act as Dictators, yours,

A True Republican.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 12, 1794, to a merchant in this city.

"I am now waiting for a convoy which is granted by the Queen of Portugal to the American vessels to sail on the 27th inst. Yesterday week arrived a Portuguese schooner from Gibraltar which brings news of the Algerines being out of the Straits in great numbers; two leagues from the rock of Lisbon she spoke with three Algerine cruizers—a ship of 40 guns, and two brigs of 18 guns each. Twenty-three sail of American vessels are here waiting for the convoy, which consists of two 74 guns ships, two frigates and three brigs which are to proceed as far as the Western Islands.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile house in Lisbon, dated February 11, to a merchant in this city.

"We refer to ours of the 31st of October, and hope you notice our advices with respect to the Algerines, and that affairs will be soon arranged to make your navigation free to Europe—At present the Algerines are out—we are very sorry that you cannot enjoy the benefit of our present very good prices."

BALTIMORE, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Fear, North Carolina, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 1, 1794.

"This day a boat landed near this place, from a privateer sloop from Bermuda, in order to collect stock, from which John Simson, sailor, a native of South-Carolina, made his escape—he informs, that said sloop was on a cruise to capture all American vessels; that he had repeatedly heard the Captain say his orders were such, and that he had been informed by his owners that private orders had arrived at Bermuda the 20th March for that purpose, and that she was to cruise between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, for inward and outward bound vessels, American or French.

"A fishing boat is just come in; the crew of which informs, that the above sloop was this day taken by a French schooner, which stood off to the southward with her prize."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Union, Martin,	New-York
Norfolk, Rice,	Charleston
Sloop Humming Bird, Clark,	New-York

The Ship Sampson, Capt. Rosseter of Philadelphia, is arrived at Chester, in 4 months from Canton in China.

By a vessel arrived this day from Antigua, news is recived that all the American vessels carried in there which had not been condemned, have been released, amounting to upwards of 30 sail.

Capt. Rosseter sailed from Canton the 15th December, he left there the ship ——, Capt. Magee from the north-west coast of America—the ship Washington, Capt. Randall, and the ship America, Capt. Howell—the two first expected to sail in about six weeks, Capt. Howell in about three weeks—Capt. Lee in the ship Fair American, sailed from Canton for the Cape of Good Hope and Amsterdam the first of November—Lord Macartney, the British ambassador with his suite, had been to Pekin the Capital of China, where he had been well received, and the rich presents he carried had been accepted—He was on his return with his suite, from Pekin to Canton by land—and was expected at the latter place the 20th December.

Mr. William White, who went out surgeon of the Sampson, died five days after the ship left Canton.

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market street.

April 14. m&thtf

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
April 15.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, written by Mrs. Cowley, called the

Belle's Stratagem.

Doricourt,	Mr. Chalmers
Hardy,	Mr. Morris
Sir George Touchwood,	Mr. Whitlock
Flutter,	Mr. Marshall
Saville,	Mr. Green
Saville's servt.	Mr. Darley jun.
Villers,	Mr. Cleveland
Courtall,	Mr. Moreton
Gentleman,	Mr. Harwood
Gibson,	Mr. Warrell
Dick,	Mr. Francis
Letitia Hardy,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Racket,	Mrs. Shaw
Lady Frances Touchwood,	first time Miss Oldfield
Miss. Ogle,	Mrs. Francis
Kitty Willis,	Mrs. Rowson

To which will be added,
A FARCE, in 2 acts, (Written by the Author of the School for Scandal) called

Saint Patrick's Day;

OR THE

Scheming Lieutenant.

With an occasional Overture, composed by Mr. Reinagle.

* * As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

52

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

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And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

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7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
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10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

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By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by

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4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
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It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafſf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immdiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w& tf

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

To be ſold by Public Vendue,

The 19th Inſtant,

At the COFFEE HOUSE,

At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

By order of the Rector, Church Wardens and Veſtry of the United Epiſcopal Churches of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, the Truſtees of the Univerſity, and the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

The Houſe and Lot bequeathed

by the laſt Will and Teſtament of James Stoops deceaſed, in equal proportions to the above inſtitutions, being

The Houſe, No. 20,

Wherein Joſeph Spencer now lives well ſituated for buſineſs, on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, about midway between Market and Arch ſtreet. It is 17 feet front upon Third ſtreet, and the lot is 132 feet deep

The purchaſer paying half the purchaſe money on delivery of the deed, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, on giving good ſecurity and paying intereſt.

THOMAS CUMPSTON,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
Committee for the Rector, Church Wardens and Veſtry appointed to ſell.

EDWARD FOX,
Committee for the Univerſity.

JOSEPH PASCHALL,
SAMUEL COATES,
BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR,
Committee for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

April 14. dts

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 12. tuth&s6w

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing acres
Southweſt quar. of	Townſhip No. 2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do. 4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do. 7,	9,000
Southweſt do	do. 8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do. 8,	6,550
Southeaſt do.	do. 9,	6,250
Southeaſt do	do. 10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do. 10,	10,475
		70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Buſineſs, Enquire at this Office.

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE perſons who undertook to collect the ſubſcription made for the relief of the above unfortunate perſons, are requeſted to complete their returns, where they have, not already done it, and to deliver the ſame with any balance they may hold, into the funds of the Treaſurer, who will receive any ſubſcription which remains uncollected, or any freſh donation. It is hoped inſtant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of diſtribution to cloſe their accounts and give further relief to a number of thoſe perſons ſtill remaining here, whoſe ſituation is truly diſtreſſing.

By order of the committee of diſtribution,

Robert Smith, Treaſurer.

April 9, 1794.

P. S. It is requeſted the different Printers will for a few days, publiſh the above.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,

The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

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AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Second Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1w1n&6f

PHILADELPHIA:

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